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Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—(Special)—How many negroes are there in Florida, and how are they distributed?

The Census Bureau answers these questions in a bulletin just issued.

There are 308,669 negroes in the State, and they constitute 41 per cent of the entire population. Of the number 29,158 are black and 49,511 are mulattos, 161,362 are males and 147,307 are females. The number of males 21 years of age and over is 89,659, of whom 25.9 per cent are illiterates.

The distribution by counties is reported by the Census Bureau as follows:

Alachua	19,092
Baker	1,159
Bradford	3,987
Brevard	1,399
Calhoun	2,140
Citrus	3,635
Clay	2,453
Columbia	8,411
Dade	4,194
DeSoto	2,351
Duval	37,270
Escambia	15,111
Franklin	2,487
Gadsden	14,965
Hamilton	5,533
Hernando	2,781
Hillsboro	16,445
Holmes	1,194
Jackson	14,254
Jefferson	13,114
Lafayette	1,361
Lake	3,627
Lee	987
Leon	14,726
Levy	4,727
Liberty	2,111
Madison	9,410
Manatee	2,346
Marion	16,376
Monroe	5,842
Nassau	5,553
Orange	7,604
Osceola	927
Palm Beach	2,220
Pasco	2,456
Polk	7,419
Putnam	6,894
St. Johns	5,454
St. Lucie	865
Santa Rosa	4,234
Sumter	2,255
Suwannee	7,813
Taylor	2,688
Volusia	6,592
Wakulla	2,384
Walton	4,997
Washington	4,965

Every one of the 47 counties in Florida has negro farmers and 14,698 farms in the State are operated by negroes. The value of this farm property in Florida operated by negroes is \$15,365,896, an increase of \$4,040,447 since 1900. In Jacksonville there are 22 negro inhabitants for every home owned by negroes. In Tampa the number of negro inhabitants per owned home is 27 and in Key West it is 24.

110 COUNTIES IN UNITED STATES ARE WITHOUT NEGROES

Interesting Statistics Included in Government Report—Cincinnati Has Been Passed by Indianapolis in Colored Population.

By GUS. J. KARGER, Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In 1910

there were 9,827,763 negroes in the United States—constituting 10.7 per cent of the total population. During the decade the negro population increased 11.2 per cent; the white population 22.3 per cent, the difference being due largely to immigration. More than one-half the population of Mississippi and South Carolina was negro; Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, each had more than 40 per cent. Of the Southern States, West Virginia had the smallest negro population—5.3 per cent. No State outside of the South had as much as 5 per cent negro population; Missouri had 4.8; New Jersey 3.5, Kansas 3.2, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were the only three other Northern States having more than 2 per cent. In 18 of the 32 Northern and Western States the negro population was less than 1 per cent, dwindling down to one-tenth of 1 per cent in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

A wealth of information dealing with the status of the American negro is to be found in a bulletin just issued by the Bureau of the Census, entitled "Negroes in the United States," prepared under the general supervision of Dr. Joseph A. Hill, expert special agent. It shows, for instance, that in

the 2,953 counties in the United States there were 110 in 1910 with no negro population, 28 of these counties being in Texas. Every Ohio county had its quota of negro population. There were 53 counties in which the negroes constituted 75 per cent or more of the total population.

Fort Payne's Distinction

The center of negro population in 1910 had moved to near Fort Payne, in the northeast corner of Alabama. Owing to the growth of population and to the course of migration, the center of population traveled 443 miles in a southwesterly direction from 1790 to 1880—from a point in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, to Northwestern Georgia. In the following three decades it moved 36 miles. In the decade from 1900 to 1910 it moved only 5.8 miles, the direction veering from southwest to west southwest.

Negroes in 1910 constituted 6.3 per cent of the total urban and 14.5 per cent of the total rural population. This is due to the fact that most negroes live in the South, where there are comparatively few large cities. There were 43 cities with a population of at least 10,000 negroes, ten of these cities being outside of the Southern States. The total negro population for these 43 cities was 1,341,468. Washington, D. C., having the largest negro population—94,446, more than New York, which had 91,709. Cincinnati was twenty-third in the list, with 19,639, being passed by Indianapolis, which had 21,816.

Of the total negro population, 7,777,077 were racial black, 2,050,686 mulatto. The percentage of mulatto in 1850 was 11.2; it had grown to 20.9 in 1910. Among the negroes there were 40,339 foreign born; there being 22,110 ten years old or over, who were unable to speak English. Of the negroes born in the United States, 83 per cent lived in the States in which they were born, the percentage of migration being 16.6, as compared with 22.4 for the whites.

Females in Majority

Females, among the negroes, outnumbered the males, the excess of 56,001 being due, however, to the excess of 123,588 among the mulattoes. The bulletin indicates that negroes marry at younger age than do the whites; that there are more marriages among negroes than among whites; that the proportion of widowed is higher. The percentage of illiteracy among negroes ten years old and over was 30.4, as compared with 5 per cent for the whites, the percentage being 3 for the native and 12.7 for the foreign-born whites. The percentage of illiteracy among the negroes was 70 in 1880, and 44.5 in 1900. In 1910 it was much lower among the negroes in the Northern and Western division, than in the Southern. In Cincinnati it was 14.3 per cent.

In the South 22.4 per cent of all the homes occupied by negroes were owned by them, 16.4 per cent free of encumbrance. Birmingham had one negro-owned home for every 22 of its ne-

ber of negro communicants. The six Baptist bodies reported a membership of 2,354,789, and church property valued at \$26,562,845; the ten Methodist bodies 1,182,131 members, and property valued at \$25,771,262. These two bodies had 96 per cent of the total number of negro communicants, there being a large preponderance of females over males, the former constituting 62.5 per cent and the latter 37.5 per cent of the total. The Roman Catholic church reported only 1 per cent of the total negro church membership. There were 31,624 negro ministers, 17,117 belonging to the Baptist denomination.

The bulk of the males were farm laborers, farmers and laborers, with a liberal sprinkling of waiters, cooks, barbers and one-half of 1 per cent clergymen. Nearly one-half the women, or 48.1 per cent, were farm laborers; 17.9 per cent laundresses (not in laundries); 10.2 cooks; with smaller numbers in the list of dressmakers, teachers and nurses. Of those engaged in gainful occupations, 25.1 per cent were farmers. The total acreage of the farms operated by them was 42,279,510, the average per farm being 47.3 acres, as compared with an average of 153 acres for the whites. The total value of the farm property operated by negroes was \$1,141,792,526, an increase of 128.4 per cent for the decade, as compared with an increase of 99.6 per cent for the whites. The value of farm implements and machinery owned by negroes increased \$1/2 during the ten years; of livestock 117.7 per cent; of farm buildings 131.6 per cent, and of the land owned 133.2 per cent. The average value per farm increased from \$669.52 to \$1,280.75. In Ohio 76 of the 88 counties had negro farmers.

Death Rate Higher

The mortality statistics contained in the bulletin apply to an area having a negro population of 1,935,976, or 19.7 per cent of the total, representing largely an urban population. In this area the death rate was 25.5 per cent for the negroes and 14.6 per cent for the whites. In Cincinnati it was 28.9 for the negroes and 16.7 for the whites. The decline in the death rate since 1900 was larger for the negroes than for the whites, being 3.4 and 2.5 per cent, respectively. The figures indicate that the negroes are more susceptible to tuberculosis of the lungs, other forms of tuberculosis, pneumonia and whooping cough than the whites; that for measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cancer, appendicitis and violent deaths (including suicide), the proportion of deaths is higher among the whites than among the negroes.

Although the negro population increased but 26.1 per cent from 1890 to 1906, the number of church organizations among the negroes during that period increased 56.7 per cent; the number of communicants 37.8 per cent; the number of church edifices 47.9 per cent, and the value of their church property 112.7 per cent. In 1906 there were 17 denominations composed exclusively of negroes and 18 denominations including white as well as negro churches. The National Baptist convention reported the largest number of communicants, the African Methodist Episcopal church ranking next. Of the denominations including both whites and negroes, the Methodist Episcopal had the largest num-